

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Indefinite pronouns are easy
Let's know some words very quickly } -2

Maximum pronouns are singular

Several both many others are the plural - Indefinite

I

Everybody everyone everything everywhere -2

Everybody, everyone -எல்லோரும்

Everything- எல்லாமும் everywhere-எல்லா இடத்திலும் come on come on

- Indefinite

II

Somebody someone something somewhere

someone- யாரோ ஒருவன் Somebody -யாரோ

Something –கொஞ்சம் somewhere -எங்கேயோ come on come on

- Indefinite

III

nobody No one anybody anyone

No one, nobody - யாருமில்லை -2

Anyone – யாராவது ஒருவர் anybody – என்றால் யாராவது

come on come on

- Indefinite

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS: Indefinite pronouns are noun substitutes that are not specific (definite) in meaning.

1. Indefinite pronouns fall into two categories:

anybody, anyone, anything, everybody, everyone, everything, nobody, none, no one, nothing, somebody, someone, something

Example: *Nothing* gets accomplished without some effort.

all, another, any, both, each, either, few, many, neither, one, some, several.

Examples: *Several* are planning to fly to New York.

2. Indefinite pronouns may be singular or plural.

Indefinite pronouns do not refer to a specific person, place, or thing. In English, there is a particular group of indefinite pronouns formed with a quantifier or distributive preceded by *any*, *some*, *every* and *no*.

	Person	Place	Thing
All	everyone everybody	everywhere	everything
Part (positive)	someone somebody	somewhere	something
Part (negative)	anyone anybody	anywhere	anything
None	no one nobody	nowhere	nothing

Indefinite pronouns with *some* and *any* are used to **describe indefinite and incomplete quantities** in the same way that *some* and *any* are used alone.

Indefinite pronouns are placed in the same location as a noun would go in the sentence.

Noun	Indefinite pronoun
I would like to go to Paris this summer.	I would like to go somewhere this summer.
Jim gave me this book.	Someone gave me this book.
I won't tell your secret to Sam .	I won't tell your secret to anyone .
I bought my school supplies at the mall.	I bought everything at the mall.

Affirmative

In affirmative sentences, indefinite pronouns using *some* are used to describe an indefinite quantity, the indefinite pronouns with *every* are used to describe a complete quantity, and the pronouns with *no* are used to describe an absence. Indefinite pronouns with *no* are often used in affirmative sentences with a negative meaning, but these are nevertheless not negative sentences because they are lacking the word *not*.

Examples

- **Everyone** is sleeping in my bed.
- **Someone** is sleeping in my bed.
- **No one** is sleeping in my bed.
- I gave **everything** to Sally.
- He saw **something** in the garden.
- There is **nothing** to eat.
- I looked **everywhere** for my keys.
- Keith is looking for **somewhere** to live.
- There is **nowhere** as beautiful as Paris.

Any and the indefinite pronouns formed with it can also be used in affirmative sentences with a meaning that is close to *every*: whichever person, whichever place, whichever thing, etc.

Examples

- They can choose **anything** from the menu.
- You may invite **anybody** you want to your birthday party.
- We can go **anywhere** you'd like this summer.

- He would give **anything** to get into Oxford.
- Fido would follow you **anywhere**.

Negative sentences

Negative sentences can only be formed with the indefinite pronouns that include *any*.

Examples

- I don't have **anything** to eat.
- She didn't go **anywhere** last week.
- I can't find **anyone** to come with me.

Many negative sentences that include an indefinite pronoun with *any* can be turned into affirmative sentences with a negative meaning by using an indefinite pronoun with *no*. However, there is a change in meaning with this transformation: the sentence that includes an indefinite pronoun with *no* is stronger, and can imply emotional content such as defensiveness, hopelessness, anger, etc.

Examples

- I don't know **anything** about it. = neutral
- I know **nothing** about it. = defensive
- I don't have **anybody** to talk to. = neutral
- I have **nobody** to talk to. = hopeless
- There wasn't **anything** we could do. = neutral
- There was **nothing** we could do. = defensive/angry

Negative questions

Indefinite pronouns with *every*, *some*, and *any* can be used to form negative questions. These questions can usually be answered with a "yes" or a "no"

Pronouns formed with *any* and *every* are used to form true questions, while those with *some* generally imply a question to which we already know or suspect the answer.

Examples

- Is there **anything** to eat?
- Did you go **anywhere** last night?
- Is **everyone** here?
- Have you looked **everywhere**?

These questions can be turned in to false or rhetorical questions by making them negative. The speaker, when posing a question of this type, is expecting an answer of "no".

Examples

- Isn't there **anything** to eat?
- Didn't you go **anywhere** last night?
- Isn't **everyone** here?
- Haven't you looked **everywhere**?

Some and pronouns formed with it is only used in questions to which we think we already know the answer, or questions which are not true questions (invitations, requests, etc.) The person asking these questions is expecting an answer of "Yes".

Examples

- Are you looking for **someone**?
- Have you lost **something**?
- Are you going **somewhere**?
- Could **somebody** help me, please? = request
- Would you like to go **somewhere** this weekend? = invitation

These questions can be made even more definite if they are made negative. In this case, the speaker is absolutely certain he will receive the answer "Yes".

Examples

- Aren't you looking for **someone**?
- Haven't you lost **something**?
- Aren't you going **somewhere**?
- Couldn't **somebody** help me, please?
- Wouldn't you like to go **somewhere** this weekend?